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The Washington Merry-Go-Round**Lobby Cited for China's Isolation****By Drew Pearson**

A parade of distinguished scholars and professors has been testifying before the House and Senate Foreign Relations

Committees during the past two months which would make Sens. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Pat McCarran of Nevada turn over in their graves.

The experts have been telling Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Rep. Clement Zablocki, (D-Wis.), and other Congressmen that there is nothing traitorous about having contacts with Red China, but on the contrary it's a mistake to isolate China. They would resume diplomatic relations and admit China to the United Nations.

Leafing through my back files and columns I noted the reason why we have become so isolated from China that some generals propose dropping the bomb now. It's the story of how a small group of

Chinese politicians and influence peddlers called the China Lobby succeeded in completely changing American policy in the Far East.

Hate vs. Patience

Before that period, the United States had been the traditional friend of China. Thousands of its students were educated here. American universities and missionaries educated others in China. In international conferences, we championed China against the British, French and Japanese.

Suddenly the American diplomats who advocated patience with the new Chinese revolution, who cautioned that Chinese communism would shift back to better understanding, were called traitors.

Here is part of the significant story as noted briefly in my columns of the past:

May 11, 1950—China Lobby made the Senate so preoccupied with State Department's Chinese advisers that it's overlooking the importance of French Indo-China and the spread of communism there.

March 27, 1951—China Lobby poured money into New Hampshire Republican primary to back Wesley Powell, assistant to Sen. Styles

Bridges, and defeat Sen. Charles Tobey. Bridges was the chief backstage Senate operator for the China Lobby.

May 4, 1951—Bill Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia and spearhead of the China Lobby, flies to China on mysterious personal mission.

Sacrosanct Lobby

June 9, 1951—China Lobby has become the most sacrosanct and powerful in Washington, sacrosanct because so many Senators receive contributions from it; powerful because it has Chiang Kai-shek's brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, behind it. Kung has retained Louis Johnson, former Defense Secretary and chief money-raiser for Truman, as his attorney.

June 18, 1951—Heart of China Lobby is the Bank of China, masterminded by H. H. Kung, one of the wealthiest in the world, living in Riverdale, N.Y. He left China after 1944 gold scandal which ousted him from the cabinet and from governorship of the Central Bank for leak about the increase in gold prices, a leak which made millions for speculators close to the Chiang government.

June 23, 1951 — If Senate

ever carries out its threat to probe the China Lobby, it will unearth the attempt to organize the Chinatowns of 45 American cities with a view of putting U.S. in full-scale war with China.

Sept. 14, 1951—Sens. McMahon and Morse resolution to investigate China Lobby has gathered dust for two months.

Sept. 15, 1951—Scrutiny of China Lobby shows that money American taxpayers voted to help Chiang Kai-shek was siphoned into pockets of Chinese grafters and American middlemen suspiciously close to certain Senators. This is why McMahon-Morse resolution to probe the China Lobby has been stalled.

Oct. 6, 1951—Men behind China Lobby make money on U.S. commodity market and use money to smear Gen. Marshall and Secretary of State Acheson.

June 22, 1952—China Lobby credited with preparing some of Joe McCarthy's speeches.

So runs part of the story of the powerful lobby which dominated American Asian policy in the last decade, instead of the organization charged with conducting foreign policy, the State Department.

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